The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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Foreign Extracts.

PARIS, December 12.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

Buonaparte affembled at the Conſular Palace, on the 8th December, the two Legiſlative Commiſſions——Roger Ducos took the chair.

Daunou read the plan of the Conſtitution, of which we have only hitherto collected imperfect fragments.

The diſcuſſion was calm, and every way worthy ſo great a cauſe. They firſt diſcuſſed it in whole, and then article by article.

Some of the articles were ſtrongly combated, but they were carried by a great majority: others were rejected; and it was here that Buonaparte manifeſted his wonderful powers; for, after having collected all the opinions for and againſt an article, he commented on the argument advanced, and concluded by bringing the majority to agree to the propoſitions which he made.

The aſſembly did not ſeparate till 7 o'clock next morning; and the eſtimable Daunou was appointed to digeſt the alterations which were made, and the act will be made public in a few days.

Citizen Roederer has now lifted up another corner of the curtain that concealed the New Conſtitution. The following is the ſketch which he gives of the public eſtabliſhment:

Legiſlative Power.

"There is to be a Council of State to propoſe laws, which Council of State conſtitutes part of the Executive Power. For the diſcuſſion of theſe propoſed laws, there is a Tribunate, or a ſelect body of the Repreſentatives of the people; and a Legiſlative Body to decide on the propoſitions, after they have been diſcuſſed or attended to.

"The Legiſlative Body is to conſiſt of 300 members; the Tribunate of 100; and the Council of State of 50.

Executive Power.

"There is to be a firſt or principal conſul inveſted with power to appoint and remove miniſters, generals, ambaſſadors, and counſellors of ſtate. There are to be two other conſuls to diſcuſs public matters in concert with the firſt conſul. They are to have but a conſultative voice; their perſons inviolable. They are named for ten years; they may be re-elected; they will have a guard. The grand conſul will have 500,000 francs of ſalary. There are beſides two councils of ſtate, the one for the department of foreign affairs, and the other for the home department. The latter council will have the initiative. It will have diſcuſſion and decide on litigated queſtions in the adminiſtration of the miniſtry. Such is the general idea.

"The adminiſtration is confided,

"1. To miniſters, or councils adminiſtration, ſuch as the admiralty.

"2. To adminiſtrations of communes of 20 ſquare myriametres, aſſiſted by commiſſioners to be named by the conſuls.

"3. To intermediate bureaux, charged only with the publiſhing of the orders of the miniſters to the ſubordinate adminiſtrations, and of their reports of the execution of the orders by the adminiſtrations, as well as petitions and appeals of the people to the miniſters, from the acts of the adminiſtrative bodies.

"The Conſular acts muſt be ſigned by a miniſter before they can be executed. The miniſters are reſponſible, each in his department, for the execution of Conſular acts, which ſhall be contrary to the law, and for the non execution of Conſular acts agreeable to the law.

Judiciary Power.

"It ſhall be afterwards organized by the Conſervative means eſtabliſhed for the formation of the laws.

Conſervative Power.

"There is to be a body of from 30 to 100 members elected for life. They muſt have a ſquadrilateral land of 25,000 francs a year. They fill themſelves to vacancies in their own body. A man muſt be 40 years of age to be admiſſible. This body muſt exerciſe various functions.

"1. They elect the members of the Legiſlative Body and the firſt magiſtrate, and take them from the liſt of the Notables of the nation, or elected out of the ſecond degree.

"2. They ſhall pronounce on the unconſtitutionality committed by the inviolable bodies of the Legiſlative or Executive powers.

"3. They ſhall exerciſe the right of cenſure on the Notables of the nation, which they may every year reduce one hundredth part.

"4. They are or they probably may become a High Jury to try the crimes of High Treaſon, referred to the great reſponſible Functionaries.

"The Conſuls in going out of office, or on giving their reſignation, ſhall enter of right into the Conſervative Body.

"The members in which the Conſervative Power recruits itſelf in their own Body, in——liſts of candidates ſhall be preſented to them——one by the Council, one by the Legiſlative Body, [illegible]

"The Grand Conſul will alone be lodged at the Luxemburgh, the two others in the palace of the 500. The tribunate and the ſenate in the pavilion of the Thuilleries. The conſervative jury at the Louvre, in the place of the Inſtitute, and the Inſtitute in the buildings of the Sarbonne. The invalids will be tranſferred to Verſailles, & every thing that belongs to the miniſter at war, ſuch as the Etates Major, the adminiſtrations, &c. &c.

GLASS MANUFACTORY.

THE proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GLASS WORKS, having procured a ſufficient number of the moſt approved European Glaſs Manufacturers, and having on hand a large ſtock of the beſt materials, on which their workmen are now employed, have the pleaſure of aſſuring the public, that window-glaſs of a ſuperior quality and of any ſize, from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24 inches, carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the ſhorteſt notice. Glaſs of larger ſizes, for other purpoſes may alſo be had, ſuch as for pictures, coach glaſſes, clock faces, &c. Bottles of all kinds and of any quantity may alſo be had, together with pocket flaſks, pickling jars, apothecary's ſhop furniture, or other hollow ware, the whole at leaſt 25 per cent. lower than articles of the ſame quality brought from any ſea port in the United States. A liberal allowance will be made on ſale of large quantities. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to

JAMES O'HARA,
or
ISAAC CRAIG,

or at the ſtore of PRATHER & SMILEY, Market ſtreet, Pittſburgh.

January 30—1800. t.b.c.

TO BE LET,

and poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next.

THAT noted TAVERN, the ſign of General Butler, in Pittſburgh. The Houſe is large and commodious, the Stables excellent, and the Stand equal to any in the town. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

MARY MURPHY.

Pittſburgh, January 17, 1800.

TO LET,

FOR a Term of Years, a piece of GROUND, fronting on the Diamond, almoſt oppoſite the Market Houſe—this ground is particularly well ſituated for a merchant's ſtore. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, January 20, 1800.

TO BE SOLD.

A Healthy NEGRO MAN, between 40 and 50 years old, will be ſold low. Apply at the Poſt Office.

Pittſburgh, February 28, 1800.

Some time in the month of June laſt, the ſubſcriber gave two notes of hand to John Locke, dated at Erie—one of which is for *One Hundred Dollars*, due the firſt of October 1799—the other is for *One Hundred and Fifty Dollars*, due the firſt of October 1800. I do hereby warn all perſons not to take an aſſignment of ſaid Notes, as they were fraudulently obtained, therefore I will not pay them until compelled by law.

DANIEL DOBBINS.

February 15, 1800. cow3.†

☞ PUBLIC NOTICE.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of PATRICK MURPHY, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt of April next.—After that date the unpaid accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittſburgh, 22d February.

A quantity of excellent

FINE SALT,

Juſt arrived, and for SALE,

At James O'Hara's.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 19.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittſburgh did, on the 20th day of November laſt, make an aſſignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all perſons againſt paying any debts due to the ſaid Larwill to any other perſon than the ſubſcriber reſiding in Pittſburgh, who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittſburgh, 22d Dec. 1798. t. f.

Mr. SCULL,

At the ſpecial requeſt of a number of his friends, whoſe wiſhes and opinions he does not conſider himſelf at liberty to diſregard, the Author has forwarded the following Addreſs for publication. An apology might perhaps be neceſſary from him, for conſenting to the appearance in print of a compoſition ſo crude, haſty and unadorned; but conſcious that the obſervations it contains were made with a good intention, he freely ſubmits it to the candour and liberality of the reader.

Perſuaded that the fame of Waſhington could receive no addition from any eulogium or panegyrick which the author of the addreſs was capable of pronouncing on his character and atchievements, he has made it his chief object to draw the attention of his fellow citizens to a ſerious contemplation of the bright example and invaluable writings of the illuſtrious deceaſed, and which, if carefully examined and conſidered, would tend to enable them, to form juſt opinions; to attach them to their conſtitution and to that excellent ſyſtem of laws and upright adminiſtration which has been adopted and eſtabliſhed under it; to lead them to found their judgments and opinions upon truth and facts inſtead of truſting to vague reports, unfounded aſſertion, and that diſhoneſt and often falſe information which is circulated by electioneering intrigue; to impreſs upon their minds the neceſſity of morality, virtue and religion; to warn them againſt foreign influence, diſunion and that deſtructive ſyſtem of revolutionary policy which has been attempted by the philoſophers and pretended patriots of modern times; and to diſcountenance that noiſy and baleful oppoſition, which not only creates diſtruſt and weakens the confidence of the people in the beſt laws and wiſeſt adminiſtration; but alſo may prevent an inveſtigation and expoſure of the errors and defects of bad laws and an ignorant or corrupt adminiſtration. For who, but the enlightened and well informed ſtateſman (in the leiſure of retirement and unambitious of office) and who forms his deciſions from experience and a cloſe attention to effects, is capable of truly expoſing thoſe errors and defects? And will ſuch a man, who is a real friend to his country, add the weight of his opinions and the reſult of his inveſtigations to that of a faction, which already threatens all the horrors of diſunion, anarchy, and civil war?

27th February, 1800.

An ADDRESS delivered at GREENSBURGH in Weſtmoreland County, in the State of Pennſylvania, on the 22d of February, 1800, the Anniverſary of the Birth of the late Illuſtrious Hero, Statеſman, and Citizen, GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By *DAVID M'KEEHAN*, Eſquire.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE twenty ſecond day of February in the year 1732, on the anniverſary of which we are now convened, has been diſtinguiſhed in the annals of America, by giving birth to the firſt of Men—the Hero—the Sage—the Founder and Saviour of our Nation,——the Illuſtrious WASHINGTON. Who from his cradle appeared elevated above the common imperfections and weakneſs of humanity: with a mind clothed with fortitude and wiſdom, and ſplendidly frame. Whoſe youth foretold a momentous ſtate, and whoſe early manhood pointed to ſome great event, then veiled in future time and the will of Heaven. The ſublime grandeur and majeſty of whoſe form, illumined by his mighty ſoul, prognoſticated the days of war and fields of fame.—Whoſe firſt martial deeds againſt a ſavage foe proclaim his valour, and whoſe prudence and firmneſs correct the errors, and retrieve the diſaſters of the experienced and renowned in arms.—Whoſe name early graces the hiſtoric page, and ſhines reſplendent in the rolls of fame.

Fitted equally for the cabinet and the field, when the awful criſis approaches, and the important work which Providence had fore-ordained and ſent him to atchieve; when the liberty and ſafety of his native land is endangered; when the powerful arm of oppreſſion is ſtretched forth, he appears auguſt in its councils, and animates reſiſtance. But the ſword is unſheathed, and who ſhall lead its ſons?——None but Waſhington:—to him all eyes are turned and conſeſſed he ſtands his country's choice.

With dignified diffidence and modeſt greatneſs he accepts the important truſt; and while he nobly rejects all pecuniary compenſation, ſtakes his life—his all in his country's cauſe. How ſhall we trace his mighty courſe? What actions ſhall we ſelect, where the leaſt diſcernable, like the minutiæ of nature, equally diſplay the power and wiſdom of their author?

Shall we view him organizing and giving diſcipline to his untrained followers; or follow him to the field where calm and undaunted he ſtems the tide of battle? Shall we view him, when by his wiſdom and prudence, he ſhields from the powerful foe his feeble force—contending with want, hunger and nakedneſs—the frequent diſſolution of his army—with treachery and treaſon in his camp—harraſſed with the applications, and vexed with the inſolence and preſumption of foreign adventurers?—Or when diſtreſſed want of confidence, ſo fatal both in war and peace, defeat thoſe ſyſtems and check the operations, which his warlike genius and lightened zeal had planned—and which, if purſued, would have ſaved much blood and treaſure—ſhortened the war—eſtabliſhed our independence, and without the aid of foreign powers. Shall we contemplate him in his tent, where the toils, labours and anxieties of the day employs the hours allotted to ſleep, to inform the National Councils of America—to point out its errors, the perilous ſituation of his country and the path to its true intereſts. Or ſhall we behold him with his reduced army, when cold and deſpair had appalled the hearts of his countrymen, ſupporting a winter campaign during a mighty tempeſt, croſſing the ang[ry] congealing Delaware, and on the hoſtile ſhore ſurpriſing, defeating and ſpreading diſmay through the ranks of the enemy—reſtoring the hope courage of the nation, and animating the perſeverance? Or ſhall we view him under the ſcorching beams of a ſummer's ſun, [on] burning plains of Monmouth—meeting and advancing foe, retrieving a diſaſtrous retreat, defeating and purſuing their brave and [ve]teran legions?——But who can rehearſe his immortal deeds? They are imprinted on the hearts of his people, and recorded in the annals of his country. He fought and conquered; and peace returned to bleſs a new and riſing empire.

Let us now ſee him after an eight years war during which with his brave brethren in arms he had with unparalleled perſeverance, contended with and ſurmounted the greateſt diſficulties, ſufferings and diſcouragements, crowned with the wreaths of victory and glory, retiring and with parental ſolicitude and affection, he reſigns that appointment which he held in the ſervice of his country, making to the United States, and the people of the union, his [la]ſt propoſed, *laſt and official communication, congratulating them on the glorious events, which Heaven was pleaſed to produce in their favour;* and with candor and liberality *his ſentiments reſpecting thoſe important ſubjects, which appeared to him intimately connected with the tranquility of United States; taking his leave and giving his aſſent to that country, in whoſe ſervice he had ſpent the prime of his life; for whoſe ſake he had conſumed ſo many anxious days and watchful nights; dilating on the ſubjects of their mutual felicity, pointing out the numerous advantages, reſources of their country, the acknowledged poſſeſſion of freedom and independence; the conſpicuous ſtate on which they were called to act—aſſignated by Providence for the full play of human greateſt and ſublimeſt powers. Reminding them of the happy conjuncture of times and circumſtances, and the auſpicious period at which they public came into exiſtence, and aſſumed its ſtation among the nations. That the foundation of empire was not laid in the gloomy age of ignorance and ſuperſtition; but at an æra when the human mind of mankind were better underſtood and more eſteemed than at any former period; when the ſciences of the human mind in other branches had been carried to a great extent; when the treaſures of knowledge acquired by the labours of philoſophers, ſages and legiſlators, through a ſucceſſion of years, were laid open for their uſe, their collected wiſdom might be happily applied in the eſtabliſhment of our forms of government—the free cultivation of letters, the unbounded extenſion of commerce, the progreſſive refinement of manners, the growing liberality of ſentiment, and the conſequent diffuſion of all the pure and benign light of revelation, meliorating influence on mankind, and improved ſyſtems of ſociety. But that though ſuch were the proſpects and proſpects, and the proſpects of proſpects, yet that theſe bleſſings this reaſon held out; yet that there was ſtill left, and that it was in their choice, dependent upon their conduct, whether they ſhould be reſpectable and proſperous, or contemptible and miſerable as a nation. That that was the moment of their political probation—the moment on which the eyes of the world were turned upon them—a moment to eſtabliſh or ruin their nation forever—the favourable moment to give energy to the federal government as would enable it to anſwer the ends of its inſtitution—or if it might be the ill fated moment for relaxing the powers of the union, annihilating the cement of the confederation, and expoſing them to become victims of European politics, which might play one againſt another, to prevent their growing importance, and to ſerve their own intereſted purpoſes; that according to the ſyſtem of policy they ſhould then adopt, they would ſtand or fall; and that it was ſtill to be decided, whether the exiſtence on would ultimately be conſidered a bleſſing or a curſe—a bleſſing or a curſe not to that age only but that with their fate, the deſtins of unborn millions would be involved.* Impreſſing upon their minds that infallible truth, *that there is a natural and neceſſary progreſſion from the extreme of anarchy to the extreme of tyranny, and that military power is moſt eaſily eſtabliſhed on the ruins of liberty abuſed to licentiouſneſs.* Inculcating the neceſſity of *ſupporting and preſerving public faith, of fulfilling the public engagements and public contracts with good faith—of obſerving and rendering complete juſtice to all public creditors, and of being to the brave defenders of their country's cauſe, with a heart always open to ſuggeſtions of recommending to their warmeſt patronage that meritorious claſs of veterans, who, on account of their wounds and ſufferings, claimed the gratitude of their country.* Impreſſing theſe and ſimilar ſentiments, *as the legacy of one who had ardently wiſhed on all occaſions to be uſeful to his country, and who, even in the ſhade of retirement, would not fail to implore the divine benediction.* Con[cluded]

hearts to the things as to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government: to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, particularly for their brethren who had served in the Field—and finally, that he would most graciously be pleased to dispose all to do justice, to love mercy and to demean themselves, with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind which were the characteristics of the divine author of our blessed religion, and without an humble imitation whose example in these things, they could never expect to be a happy nation.

Let us now accompany him in the affecting hour, when he comes *to bid his brethren to arms*, whom he held most dear, *an affectionate—a farewell. When* with them he reviews the *glorious* prize *before them as the reward of their* unrivalled *distresses and* consoling *them for their sufferings—the recollection of the uncommon scenes* which they had been called to act *so glorious a part* and the astonishing events of which each had been witness—*the contemplation of the complete* attainment of the object for which they had contended and the singular interpositions of Providence in their favour. Exploring with them their future paths, and pointing out the road to happiness—tracing the line of conduct they ought to pursue—recommending that with strong attachments to the union they should carry with them into civil society the most conciliatory dispositions; that they would prove themselves less virtuous and useful citizens than they had been persevering and victorious soldiers, that their conduct should be temperate, consistent that their reputation was beyond the reach of malice; that a consciousness of their attachments and fame should excite them to honourable actions, under the persuasion that the private virtues of economy, prudence and industry would be less amiable in civil life, than the more splendid qualities of valour, perseverance and enterprize were in the field. Leaving it as his last advice to every officer and every soldier to add his endeavours to those of his fellow citizens, to support the principles of the federal government, to forward the increase of the powers of the union, without our very existence as a nation depended, without which the honour, dignity and justice of a nation would be lost forever.—And while he acknowledges his obligations for the spirited and assistance he had experienced in the performance of arduous office, and professes his inviolable attachment and friendship, with a heart overflowing with tenderness, solicitude and affection, offers recommendations to their grateful country, and prayer to the God of armies, that ample justice might be done them here, and that the choicest of heaven's blessings both here and hereafter might attend those who under the divine auspices had secured those inestimable blessings to others.

Thus now behold him in the last scene of his illustrious career, presenting himself before the august representation of America; again offering his congratulations for the great events which had taken place, again recommending to the favourable notice and patronage of Congress his brave fellow soldiers in the field; acknowledging his gratitude for the favourable interposition of Congress,—commending the cause of his country to Almighty God, and who had the superintendence of them to his glory—resigning into the hands of the supreme power of the union, the commission of his high trust, bidding them an affectionate farewell and retiring into private life amidst the applauses and blessings of his country.

Happy Citizen! Illustrious Patriot! Eminent Sage!

Such an example before them, with such instructions and such advice strengthened by the best reasoning, and appreciated by such wisdom and such virtues, who would have supposed that the people of America would not have adopted the wise and just policy which had been thus recommended? But unfortunately we must too often learn from experience. Americans sit down to "a costly and sumptuous banquet, while nations the sword of destruction suspended over their heads by a single hair" The great and important object *of an indissoluble union of the states under one head; a sacred regard to public justice; the establishment of a proper peace establishment; the preservation of that pacific and friendly disposition which would dispose them to forget their local prejudices and passions, to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity, and in some cases to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community*, so strongly and solemnly enjoined, are soon forgotten and neglected. The voice of Washington is lost in the empty clamor of noisy demagogues; and procrastinating policy is adopted—the fears of the country cannot be excited by the fears and jealousies of the nation—the fears and jealousies of the nation are roused and kept awake by those who are living upon the vitals of the country—public faith is lost—public credit and justice groan languish—the just demands of the creditors remain unsatisfied—the remains of the faithful and victorious defenders of their country—the price of their toils, suffering and blood continue undischarged and depreciate—national bankruptcy and dissolution threaten—the horrors of a civil war, the loss of all our dearly bought independence.

Both on the brink of destruction, they awake from their security and see the impending storm; and while with silent astonishment they contemplate the dreadful abyss, they remember the counsels of their fathers; the voice of Washington and the enlightened patriots of America is heard. Again the retired sage comes forward at the head of an illustrious band of worthies and completes a form of government, the wonder and admiration not only of the wise and enlightened legislators of our own, but of the civilized world. Again he returns to the shades of private life, and the new form of government, by the influence of his character on the public mind, and the confidence reposed in his superior discernment, his integrity is adopted and ratified, tho' not unstained by the clamors of discontent, the fears of the timid, the arts of the disappointed and interested, the predominance of factions and treacherous influence of the blasphemy of calumny and slander and the rage of party zeal.

He shall be elected the chief magistrate of his country, and at the head of the nation shall organize and give operation to the system which our American worthies had produced? Who shall retrieve the errors of neglect and inaction, and heal the breaches which discord and faction had made? In whom can the people repose unbounded confidence in this interesting crisis? Again they give their united call, and again he steps forth amidst the shouts of applause, the tears of gratitude and blessings of his country. Triumphant arches mark his course—crowns of laurel overhang his passage—the hoary patriot salutes his approach—and choirs of white robed virgins sing his welcome and his praise.

With paternal solicitude he enters upon the duties of his important trust—again *spending many anxious days and watchful nights* to secure the permanent happiness of his country; until the mighty fabric of our political salvation, protection and honour is reared and completed—quells domestic faction and insurrection—overawes foreign intrigue—beats back from our shores, the destructive storm which has threatened the annihilation of civilization—conducts his country in peace through the awful tempest—and exhibits to an admiring world an administration worthy his wisdom and his virtues.

Admonished by the encreasing weight of years, and anxious to entrust with his countrymen, the administration of its government: having again pointed out that conduct and policy which would lead it to honour, prosperity and happiness——He who had exchanged the character of the soldier—of the heroic and virtuous general, for that of the plain industrious citizen——He who had with so much dignity, prudence and firmness, held the reins of administration and wielded the sword of justice, always tempered with mercy—to complete the character of unequalled worth and true greatness—resigns the chair of state, that he might by his example teach his fellow citizens, what it was to be an obedient and faithful subject under a free and efficient government. May the angel of peace administer consolation & satisfaction in his retirement, and may no inauspicious event disturb his felicity.

The rights of the nation are violated! Its honour insulted! Its liberty and independence menaced! Tribute is demanded! Its sons are roused and indignant they resolve to repel the unprovoked aggression. They gather round their chief, the wise, firm and profound statesman, the worthy successor of their beloved Washington; assure him of their approbation and confidence, and their fixed resolution not to survive the honour, liberty and independence of their country.

But where is the chief who now shall lead the patriotic band? Why does the nation anxiously bend its looks towards Mount Vernon? Can they again venture to disturb the repose of their aged father in the shades of peace and domestic happiness? Must he again *enter upon the boundless field of public action, incessant trouble and high responsibility?*—Why does every face brighten with joy?—Why those shouts of applause?

The venerable hero is already armed! The watchful citizen had observed the insidious hostility of the foe, he joins in the sentiments of approbation and confidence, expressed by his country in the wise and prudent administration of our virtuous President, and accepts the command of its armies. His name is an host—the enemy offers peace.——But behold his tomb! And is Washington no more! Is that arm of power.—Is that form of majesty confined to "the narrow house!" Is that eye which bespoke virtue and benevolence closed in death!—Is that tongue from which flowed the words of truth and wisdom silent in the grave!—Has that heart which ever melted at individual distress, and bled for his country's woes ceased to beat!—Has the mighty fallen! No; thanks to GOD, Washington never fell. Like the resplendent orb of day, he has disappeared from our horrizon, only to continue his course. With the same unshaken fortitude and equanimity, which he had displayed in the cabinet and the field, he meets death with a firm and manly step, undaunted and serene he descends to the tomb,—divests himself of his mortality, that he may run an immortal course. Of him this world was unworthy—he has gone to another, and a much better—to the enjoyment of a more perfect society. Let us remember his virtues—let us deplore our loss, and round his grave mingle ours with a nation's tears.

Let the fawning and tyrannic demagogue elevated by falsehood and corruption, attempt to stop the full tide of feeling and heart-felt woe, "as inconsistent with the independence of freemen!" but freemen taught by the noble impulse of their own feelings, and the example of the good and virtuous of all nations, in all ages of the world, will not be restrained in paying the full and grateful tribute to the memory of their greatest benefactor—their father—the father and saviour of their country. It is an offering pleasing to heaven.

Though we have lost our renowned hero and illustrious statesman, he has left us his example and his work.—they are an invaluable legacy. He has left us in possession of liberty, independence, a free constitution and government, and of that certain and uniform system of administration, which alone can preserve that liberty, that independence and that constitution. He has left us the religion of our fathers.—"The altars of God still remain."—To that revolutionary, disorganizing and destroying system of policy reared by modern philosophy on the sandy foundations of theory, speculation, infidelity and insurrection, supported by falsehood, blood and crimes, and in which liberty is an empty name; he has opposed a system founded on the sure basis of experience, practice and the true rights of man, and supported by truth; the doctrines of the Christian faith and morality, and the pleasing and animating hope of immortality.

The system of government and laws yet stands secure amidst the awful storm; but how long it may thus stand, it would be presumption to anticipate. Who can be indifferent when he sees so powerful an opposition, as that, which failing openly and directly to overthrow our constitution, is now sapping its foundation by weakening the confidence of the people in its wise and regular administration? or when he sees the uninformed invited by enthusiasts and ignorant demagogues, to decide with positive confidence on a whole system of laws, which they have never [illegible] upon a system of administration, where a Washington and an Adams would hesitate? But

"Fools rush in where Angels fear to tread."

When I see alien incendiaries and foreign traitors foremost in that opposition, I must doubt the justness of its cause. And when I hear the loudest cry in favor of liberty, the rights of man and plain republicanism coming from the superb palaces of southern aristocracy, swelled with the sound of the lash, and the tears, blood and groans of their thousand slaves, I must suspect its sincerity. The daring advocates of the revolutionary "tempestuous"* and infidel liberty of the present day, are vigilant and indefatigable. To me our prospects appear dark;—and perhaps it may only be necessary to exchange our Christian Chief Magistrate for an Infidel President, for the completion of their plans, and to effect the destruction of our religion, government and union, plunge the nation into civil war and deluge it with blood. Pause, my fellow citizens, before you make the awful trial, and contemplate the prospect. Beware of experiments which will be purchased with blood, least it may cry to Heaven. Consider what will be your situation when you have run your revolutionary career. When, pursuing those principles, which you are invited to adopt, you have overthrown your government;—when the justice and faith of the nation are lost;—when your hands have been imbrued in the best blood of the nation;—when you have seen the hoary veteran, who had fought at the side of Washington in defence of your liberty, and in purchasing your independence, after again attempting to save his country, flying for refuge, when his aged arm had failed, to the tomb of his beloved chief, and strewing it with his silvered hairs, while the streams of life follow the assassins stab; "when you have unplumbed the dead for means to destroy the living;" when the sacred obligation of oaths has failed; when you have abolished your sabbath; when you have renounced Moses and the prophets, and denied the Divine Author of our blessed religion; when you have proclaimed that "there is no God, but the reason of man; that death is an eternal sleep;" and in your rage, have demolished and profaned your temples, and thrown down your altars; when you have performed and witnessed these; and though your hearts have become as cold and malignant, as the principle of evil; yet you may again feel the stings of conscience, and like the founders of infidel republicanism in France, when led to the slaughter by friends of liberty and republicanism, if possible, more bloody and ferocious than themselves, may believe that there is an hereafter, and may then repent that the precepts of Washington were rejected.

Youth of America—Natives of the land consecrated by his birth, I invite you to the grave of your father, and there, as if warmed and animated by his spirit, let us pledge ourselves to preserve the honor, liberty and independence of our country. Time has long since, been consigning, the venerable founders and defenders of our nation "to that bourn from whence no traveller returns."——At length our arm of war and oracle in peace is gone. The eyes of the world are fixed upon us. Let us not suffer ourselves to be robbed of our birth-right; but let us possess and defend the rich inheritance of our fathers. Let us beware of trusting our country and our dearest interests to the cold and alien government of strangers; to the guardianship of the men of the world—those unsocial, ungregarious and ferocious monsters, who learn our accents that they may more easily devour†—Will America's son want virtue?—Will not his arm, when called forth to defend his native land, be doubly nerved?—Will not the presence and contemplation of the place of his birth—the enchanting scenery of his youthful joys—the temples and sepulchres of his fathers render him more amiable and humane, and inspire him with fortitude?—Let us be united and imitate the example of him, whose loss we this day deplore, and our liberty will be secure.

Ye aged and respected matrons, accompany your sister to the grave of her honoured, affectionate and valiant husband; soothe her anguish; mingle your tears and speak consolation to her woes.——Daughters of America, repair to Mount Vernon: youthful innocence enter the house of mourning; and while you join in paying the grateful tribute to the memory of your friend, your father and protector, learn from the example of her, who parted from him in life, that he might serve his country; and now at its call consents to a separation in the tomb —Matchless virtue!——Amiable disinterestedness!

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* *Mr. Jefferson in his letter to Mazzei seems much dissatisfied with the people of America, for not embarking on what he calls* "The tempestuous sea of liberty." *The* tempestuous sea *of* liberty! *And has liberty ceased to be the companion of* order, religion, peace, security, regular government and social happiness? *But why do we ask the question? Let us turn our eyes to France where we will see the jacobin system of government in full operation; founded on* irrational reason, infidel religion, ferocious humanity, *and producing* revolutionary security and tempestuous liberty!

† *It would be doing great injustice to rank all foreigners in the same class; for though they must all want that superior attachment which every man, who is worthy of the name, feels for his native land; yet many of them possess those amiable qualities and virtues which will in a great degree compensate for that want, and which will render them useful citizens and obedient subjects of the laws in their adopted country. Such strongly participate in the affections of the Americans; such they respect: of such they wish to render their country worthy:—This was the recommendation of the great* WASHINGTON, *when President of the Union, to its legislature. But the most numerous and dangerous class is that which is composed of modern philosophers and politicians, (and the ignorant of their countrymen, whom they can mislead) men of the world who disavow all local attachment; traitors to the country which they have left and every where enemies of order and happiness; who come to seize the reins of our government—to force our venerable and virtuous patriots from their places, and under the mask of an artificial character deceive the people and insinuate themselves into our councils. Against such desperate and unprincipled adventurers let all honest Foreigners and Americans unite, strip them of their mask and expose them to the detestation of mankind.*

Friends and Fellow Citizens, [illegible] advice and admonitions of your departed [illegible]—collect his precepts.—Let them be [illegible] the system of faith and religion which [illegible] handed down from your ancestors—in this [illegible] will find the words of eternal life, and in [illegible] those maxims of truth, morality, and [illegible] which will secure your individual, social [illegible] national happiness.

Let us support our Constitution, our laws [illegible] the administration of our amiable and religious [illegible] ed chief magistrate. He who never deserted [illegible] has told us that "it ought to inspire universal confidence." And while with reverence and an humble resignation, we submit to the late awful dispensation of Providence, and mingle our tears for the loss of the man "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," let us in his stead pray, "That God would incline the hearts of [illegible] "the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government, to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, and that he would most graciously be "pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that "charity, humility and pacific temper of mind "which were the characteristics of the Divine "Author of our blessed Religion, and without "an humble imitation of whose example in these "things we can never expect to be a happy nation."

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. Scull,

A WISE and prudent people should prepare themselves for every change or revolution, which may happen to their government—when invasion or insurrection is apprehended, they should brace their sinews, collect and organize their strength and stand ready for emergencies—when the contrary is expected, a contrary conduct should prevail; they should fit themselves to be useful under every change or custom, that may occur.

I am led to these observations from events which have taken place in the grand councils of the United States, and more recently in this state legislature. Formerly with us, as with other civilized nations, legislative bodies met to unite their wisdom for the good of the community, to deliberate, reason, and argue occasionally on the means of preserving the honor and interest of the country, on cultivating arts and sciences, checking vice and immorality, practising œconomy, &c. &c. It was necessary a legislator should be a patriot, should have some education, should have read the history of other governments, should know the circumstances which led them to distinction, or debased them in obscurity, and should have prudence to copy their virtues and avoid their errors—but the system is now entirely changed—a session of the legislature is an epoch of abuse and irritation, a bout at fifty cuffs and bloody noses—instead of sending to the legislature the most virtuous and prudent, we should elect the most violent and illiberal; and instead of a clear head, a thick skull capable of resisting the severest pressure seems necessary—this being the case, ought we not to adopt some mode to qualify our citizens for this novel duty—'tis true, some men have genius to acquire it unaided, Col. M— L—n, for instance, of Vermont, and a few others, but this is too great a blessing, to be expected generally.

I would propose then, that Congress should institute seminaries for this purpose throughout the Union, (I am afraid the Secretary of War is too much attached to former customs to admit it within his system) and that Mendoza and Big Ben should be encouraged to superintend them, (their native country not being sufficiently advanced in cultivation to require their aid) and instead of exordiums, narrations, perorations, &c. our youth be taught cross buttocks, side-wipes, stomachers, scabraisers, backlocks, underpiners, &c.—assistants may be procured from some state legislature to teach the preparatory language—such as, you're a liar, you're a scoundrel, go to h—ll, kiss my ——, &c.

And as it will be necessary, instead of our present style of buildings for legislative bodies, that more convenient ones be erected, I would farther propose, that a skilful architect be immediately dispatched to Portugal or some country where bull-fighting is fashionable (for surely a session now a days is not unlike that humane amusement) and that from the plans he may take, large areas be inclosed (with amphitheatres for the spectators) where our honorable legislators may spit, fight, cudgel, roll, bite, —— and gouge, ad libitum.

I am aware that some people of confined ideas may think the old custom of sound reason & solid argument preferable—they are mistaken; the new system, besides being equal in every point, has one great advantage, it saves time, and time is money, as poor Richard says—Under the old arrangement, but one could speak at a time, whereas now the whole body can act at once—Suppose a case—A proposes to increase the army—B says none but a scoundrel would thus attempt to curtail our liberties and oppress our citizens—A calls B a liar—B knocks A down—Each party takes its side, and to it they go tooth and nail; after they have clawed and pummelled one another sufficiently, the speaker, who is to be furnished with a ship's trumpet, or a horse fiddle, declares that the question is carried in the affirmative or negative as the thing may be.

Thus in half an hour a question is discussed to as much purpose as if G—t—n and N—— had spoken four days

I with the dif[illegible]ters to give this a place
in their papers, [illegible] general voice may be
known, and the [illegible]lature be duly instructed.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

House of Representatives.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23.

THE Committee on that part of the Governor's address which relates to the election laws of this commonwealth, made report, which on motion is as follows, viz.

That every act of the Legislature ought to be directed by the constitution of this commonwealth as the only proper Legislative guide, and as the constitution declares, "That every freeman of the age of twenty one years next before the election, and within that time paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least six months before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector; provided that the sons of persons qualified as aforesaid, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid taxes."

The Committee are of opinion that the Legislature have no power to admit any to the enjoyment of the elective franchise, who do not come within the description of that article of the constitution above cited, nor to exclude any from that privilege who are included within that article, that while the constitution distinguishes between the right of an elector and that of being elected into office (which in some of the other state constitutions is not) this distinction we conceive, leads to the true construction of that article of the constitution before cited.

The committee find in the declaration of rights that it is declared, "That elections shall be free and equal." They apprehend the true meaning attached to this declaration is, that at all times to come, elections should be as free as they were at the time the article was adopted.

The committee are of opinion, that by giving to the executive the power of appointing agents to superintend elections, the freedom thereof is endangered, by the influence and interference of persons not liable or responsible to the people.

It further appears to the committee, that as the constitution confines the elective franchise to "freemen" only, regularly enlisted soldiers being wholly under the arbitrary direction of their officers, then the most absolute subjection to the influence of his master, ought not to be allowed the right of an elector.

The committee are further of opinion, that one of the essential rights of a citizen, the right of suffrage, under the existing election law, is too valuable a power of trust to officers and commissioners to be neglected or misinterpreted, may easily be deprived of their right of electing.

It further appears to the committee, that the districts of the Northern Liberties and Southwark, in the county of Philadelphia, ought to be invested with additional number of inspectors: They therefore submit the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to alter and amend the act, entitled "An act to regulate the general elections within this commonwealth, on the following principles, viz.

1. To bring back the elective franchise to that point on which it is placed by the constitution of the commonwealth, as defined by the first section of the third article.

2. To repeal that part of the law which authorizes the courts to appoint agents to superintend the elections.

3. To prevent regularly enlisted soldiers from exercising the right of suffrage, and it in the power of their officers to remove them at a distance from their usual places where elections are held.

4. To prevent citizens being deprived of the elective franchise, by the caprice or misinterpretation of the constituted officers of the township, ward or county elections.

5. To allow an additional number of inspectors to the districts of the Northern Liberties and Southwark in the county of Philadelphia.

And that part of the governor's address which relates to the establishment of a militia, be referred to the committee to whom was referred a bill, entitled "An act for the more effectual organizing of the militia of this commonwealth."

Ordered, That the said report be taken up on Monday the 3d day of February next, be printed for the information of the members, and made the order of the day for that day.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the report of the committee to whom was referred the petition of Mr. Preston, seconded as follows, viz.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to alter and amend the act, entitled "An act to regulate the general elections within this commonwealth, on the following principles, viz.

1. To bring back the elective franchise to that point on which it is placed by the constitution of the commonwealth, as defined by the first section of the third article.

2. To repeal that part of the law which authorizes the courts to appoint agents to superintend the elections.

3. To prevent regularly enlisted soldiers from exercising the right of suffrage, and if in the power of their officers to remove them at a distance from their usual places where elections are held.

4. To prevent citizens being deprived of the elective franchise, by the caprice or misinterpretation of the constituted officers of the township, ward or county elections.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 24.

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Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to alter and amend the act, entitled "An act to regulate the general elections within this commonwealth," in such manner as the committee of the Senate if the Senate shall agree to the same, may be proper and convenient for the purpose of electing, and also what business is necessary to be taken up, and decided upon the day of election.

On the question—Will the house agree to the same.

It was determined in the negative:

Ordered, That he had presented to the Senate for concurrence the bill entitled "An act for commencing & completing a permanent bridge proposed to be erected over Schuylkill, at or near Philadelphia;" and informed the Senate, that this House had non-concurred in the amendments by the Senate on the said bill, viz. "An act to provide for the election of Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States."

NORFOLK, *February* 8.

Yesterday put into this port, in a leakly condition, the ship Martha, of Boston, Captain Moore, after a passage of five months from Calcutta. The Martha is loaded with saltpetre on account of Government.

By this arrival we learn that there had been a dreadful hurricane at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 5th November last, in which the British ship Sceptre, of 64 guns, a Danish 64 gun ship, and a number of merchantmen were lost; the brig Hannah, Wyman, belonging to Boston was one of the number. All the crews were saved, except the Sceptre's, in which vessel upwards of 300 persons perished.

NEW YORK, February 15.

The ship Tanner, Captain O'Brien, arrived here yesterday from London.

The advices by the Tanner are to the 23d of December, at which date the ship sailed from Gravesend: she passed the Downs on the 26th

There was no intelligence in London of the arrival of our Commissioners at Paris.

The articles of verbal news are, That no event of consequence has occurred at Paris since the 9th and 10th of November, except that Buonaparte and Sieyes continue to absorb all power, Legislative as well as Executive; that the Irish Parliament had been prorogued, and the prevailing opinion was that they would not meet again—that the coalition were resolved upon another campaign, and though the Russians had left the field their return was determined upon on the opening of the campaign: and that Denmark had joined the coalition.

An article under the Turin head of November 12, states the loss of the French in the actions that took place in Italy from the 5th to the 8th, at 15,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.

A letter from Captain Truxton, dated onboard the CONSTELLATION, Basseterre Roads, 22d Jan. mentions that a 44 gun French ship, and a corvete of 28 guns were at Guadaloupe. The Constellation was then preparing to sail from Basseterre to watch the movements of the Frenchmen.

The bill for the organization of a National Militia, reported by Mr S. Lee, in the house of Representatives on Thursday last, is conceived by men of Military judgment and experience, to contain provisions admirably calculated to introduce system and discipline into our volunteer establishments. The want of a perfect system of this nature, has been long regretted; and we hope that no considerations will induce the Legislature of our country to delay the operation of the one now contemplated.

The honourable *Caleb Strong*, is the Federal Candidate for the Office of Governor, and his honour *Moses Gills*, for the Office of Lieutenant-Governor, of the State of Massachusetts.

Elbridge Gerry, esquire, is held up by the Anti's in opposition to Mr *Strong*.

The PEOPLE, the *enlightened* and *virtuous* people of the state of Pennsylvania, to whose credibility our present *mild, temperate, Republican* Governor owes his election—are very much disappointed in their expectations of his Excellency's powers. "It is now many moons since this good old man's inauguration, and the Direct Tax still liveth!—The Alien and Sedition Laws, likewise stare us in the face! and the wisest foothfayers in Northampton know not how these things came to pass—as the price of our votes, we have been promised a goodly inheritance, in which we should be alike exempt from taxes & from laws—but lo, the man of the people hath deceived us, and the Federal Government, that *stumbling-block* of all HONEST Jacobins, remaineth in existence, yea, verily, even as before the election, and preventeth HIM from fulfilling the covenants, in which he hath sworn to reward our exertions, by liberating us from the bondage of Government, and the tyranny of Laws!"

"*O hard is our fates,*
"*O how galling our chains!*"

[ANCIENT BALLAD]

February 20.

A late London paper observes, that it is asserted in a French Journal, "That the Consular have discovered that Talleyrand was totally innocent in the affair of the AMERICAN NEGOCIATION. He only asked the Envoys for a supply of their *medicine tractors* to relieve himself and the Directory of certain *qualms* and *stomachic affections*, to which their employments particularly exposed them, and for which complaints the Consuls think they themselves may stood need a similar remedy!!"

From a late London Paper.

ADVICES FROM CHINA

Of the 5th of March, mention the death of the Emperor Kien Long; in consequence of which a general mourning throughout the empire had been ordered for twelve months. The Royal authority devolves to his son Ka-Hing, who has reigned nominally for upwards of two years past. The Chinese are consequently all in white, and remain, we believe, with unshaven heads and beards for six months out of the twelve.

By the Dublin Mail which arrived yesterday morning, we learn that the Parliament of Ireland has been further prorogued from the 3d to the 17th inst. The Proclamation does not state that it was then to meet for the dispatch of business.

NAPPER TANDY has been sent back to England!

The Irish papers say, that 12,000 troops of the line from England are shortly expected. They are to be conveyed in the ships of war which are to relieve those now on the Cork station. Detachments from the 5th, 13th, 18th, and 52d, regiments of foot are ahead, go

The Dublin Journal contains the following paragraph, which combined with the expedition by which troops are at the present moment forwarded to Ireland, would seem to indicate an apprehension of another expedition against that country:—

"The French Government, under pretence of the increasing power of the Royalists, has of late thrown great numbers of troops into Brest: it is by no means improbable that those troops are destined be sacrificed in some new and desperate expedition."

BY virtue of an order of Orphan's Court of the county of Allegheny, will be exposed to sale at the house of *David Scott*, in Moon township, on Tuesday the first day of April next,

Fifty Acres of Land,

in Moon township, adjoining lands of David Scott, William Magee, James Johnston, and Thomas Barns, being part of the real estate of Christopher M'Donald, late of said township, deceased—at which time and place attendance will be given by Margaret M'Donald, administratrix.

By the Court,
J. C. GILKISON, Clerk.

March 3d, 1800.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL but valuable PLANTATION, containing 113 acres, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of William M'Clure, Esq. on the river hill above the river mill. There is on the premises convenient buildings, and a large apple orchard.—The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

CHRISTOPHER HAYDON.

March 4, 1800.

To the Public.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he still carries on the business of Coverlet, Carpeting & Diaper weaving, in a great variety of the newest figures. Yarn will be received by JAMES MORRISON, Cabinet maker, Pittsburgh. Proper attention will be paid to customers, and the work dispatched as quick as possible.

THOMAS BRICELAND.

Canonsburgh, February 15, 1800.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have received a fresh supply of

Merchandize,

Suitable to the present and approaching Season. And have as usual, an elegant assortment of SUPERFINE and COMMON

BOULTING CLOTHS,

which are warranted good,

Fresh Juniper Berries, and Juniper Oil, by the bottle,

Castings, &c. &c.

which they offer for SALE, on moderate terms for Cash, or approved Country Produce.

Those indebted to them by Bond, Note, or Book Accounts, are again requested to discharge the same before the first of April next, especially debts of a longer standing than six months——Those also who have open accounts of that length, standing, if not able by that time to discharge them, will be expected to close them with their obligations.

From experience they have found hints of the above nature little attended to, they who suffer by neglect, will excuse, as this being a sufficient and timely notice.

Pittsburgh, 15th February, 1800.

Jefferies Mills.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the first of April next.

A Grist Mill, with two pair of stones, a Saw Mill, a Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, the whole in good repair. They are situated on Montour's run, in a fertile part of Allegheny county, on the great road leading from Washington to Beaver Town, six miles from Middletown, and fourteen from Pittsburgh. None need apply but such as are of good character, and can give sufficient security for performance of bargain. For terms apply to

JEAN JEFFRIES, Administratrix.
ALEX. M'CANDLESS, Administrator.

March 4, 1800.

Whereas the subscriber did furnish a certain ABEL KEYS, with a Boat and a cargo of Goods, on commission, in the fall of the year, 1797, to the value of near 1200 dollars—and whereas the said Keys has never returned to render an account of said goods, and I am informed that he disposed of them at Louisville, Rapids of Ohio, I therefore take this method of requesting information respecting said Keys, who is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, light hair, wants one or two of his fore-teeth, about 34 years of age—he is very active and fond of exercise, particularly running.

The subscriber hopes, that the well disposed citizens in the different parts of the United States will pay attention to this advertisement, and should they discover this man, give information by post, directed to the post-office, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania—A family of helpless children look to him for support, & should he be so unfortunate as not to recover this money from said Keys distress and ruin must be the consequence.

ROBERT COLHOON.

March 8,

Pittsburgh, March

DIED, on Thursday morning last infant, in the 27th year of her age, of and painful illness, which she bore with moon fortitude, Mrs. CATHARINE S consort of Steel Semple, Esquire, of and daughter to George Fowler, of P Her remains were conveyed to the tom ed by a very numerous and respectable citizens, who appeared to feel in the ble manner the loss of so valuable and a member of society.

By Yesterday's M

NORFOLK, February 18.

The brig Pegasus, arrived here on in 18 days from St. Kitt's, sailed with der convoy of the Pickering. Left at the United States frigates Constellatio furgent. The day before the Pegasus United States ship Baltimore, Capt. brought in a French privateer of 12 gu she captured by a stratagem: the priv sailing the Baltimore, Capt. Cowper di ship like a merchantman, and hoisted al the privateer deceived by this appea along side and poured a broadside into more—her mistake was announced by from the Baltimore, which prevented t from escaping.

PHILADELPHIA, February

GLORIOUS VICTOR

Commodore Truxton has fought and man of war of 58 guns, Thirty-Two mounted on two decks, and crowded to the number, it is said of six hundred frigate of 36, 18 pounders, and 300 me prevented only by a stroke of ill-luck, summating the distinguished act of gall the capture of the enemy.

Yesterday morning Lieut. Shaw, of schooner, Experiment, arrived at Mar from a cruise, being dispatched by C Truxton, with letters for the Secreta Navy; from these letters it appears Truxton has had another fight with the

The French ship with which Capt ton engaged, is supposed to have been t taire, on her return home from Cayenn thought she would be obliged to steer port in the Spanish Main.

We have a French list for '90, in Volontaire is rated as a 50 gun ship.—S ry large vessel, and mounted 58 guns i action.

Captain Shaw, who was on board of fication after the engagement, saw a 12 pound shot which had lighted on her de which it is presumed that the enemy wa in metal.

The Constellation had parted from t gent but 10 hours previous to her fallin the Frenchmen.

We are happy to state, that the only injury sustained by Commodore Truxto the action, was being a little bruised by rigging falling on him.

Stray Horse.

Taken up by the subscri the waters of Muskingum, the first d bruary last, a bright BAY HORSE, hands high, 10 or 11 years old, a sm his fore head, a natural trotter. The desired to come, prove property, pa and take him away.

GEORGE FO

Little Beaver, 6 mi Williams's Mill.

March 7.

Notice.

The subscriber having a to the Court of Common Pleas, o county, for the benefit of the act of made for the relief of Insolvent Debtor Court have appointed Monday the 28 pril next, for hearing of him and his c at the court of Bedford, when they m if they think proper.

WILLIAM SM

Bedford, March 1.

Stray Hogs.

THREE Barrows about 18 months one about 12 months old, marke crop and slit in the left ear, and in th slit. The owner may have them again b on the subscribers in Sewickly township heny county, proving property, and charges.

JOHN WAY
WILLIAM I

March 3, 1800.

FROM THE LANCASTER JOURNAL.

r the CITIZENS of Northampton County.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

FTER having ſerved you nearly twenty-three years in the offices of Regiſter for the ite of Wills, and Recorder of Deeds, as al- reat part of that time as clerk of the Orphans ; I am now diſmiſſed from thoſe appoint- , by the Governor you have lately elected, aſons beſt known to himſelf. If for any par r miſconduct in office, the fact muſt be u to you, and upon that ground he has act- rfectly right and juſtifiable: If upon any ground, it becomes you to judge whether ed like the father of a free people towards nd whether he is really that great, good, ft man, that his advocates held him up to be, previous to the laſt election.

ope you will pardon the intruſion of this ad- when I remind you of the whole tenor of ublic life, of which the ſenior part of you been witneſſes, and a number of you my ions in toil and danger. Early in the t between this country and great Britain, I n active and decided part, with thoſe who p to defend the Rights and Liberties of our y—For a ſhort time I entered into the mi- ſervice, and on the 27th day of Auguſt in that memorable battle on Long Iſland, y a cannon ball wounded in my left arm, wound ſo diſabled me, that I could not ob- livelihood by a laborious life, to which my infancy I had been brought up: Thus d, my proſpects in life were gloomy, and e of our country undecided; at the ſame ping, that under the protection of Divine ence, we ſhould in the end prevail, and eſ- the Freedom and Independence of Ameri- d I ſhould never ſuffer want from a gene- op'e and government.

firſt dawn of fair proſpects for me ſeemed fy that opinion, when in March 1777, the ature of this ſtate appointed me to the offices y held; by accepting thereof, out of gra- I ſuſpended my juſt claim to ſolicit a penſi- account of my diſability. You ought to ber, that in thoſe times which 'tried mens very many of thoſe who are now ſo avarici- offices, were either children, or did not eem it prudent to ſtep forward and accept appointment, leſt their lives and fortunes be forfeited, if (according to their terified ations) the Britiſh ſhould prevail in the r; and that during the war, whilſt paper was in circulation and office fees payable depreciated currency, my emoluments in amounted to very little more than the ex- of books and paper. During all thoſe times pit and danger," I cannot doubt that I poſ- your confidence in a flattering degree— id not then believe me to be one of the tors, Refugees, Tories, French Ariſtocrats, Agents or Apoſtate Whigs!" For if you lieve ſo, why did you elect me firſt in the il of Cenſors, next into the Convention to er and ratify the Federal Conſtitution: a be one of your electors for a Preſident & Preſident of the United States; and laſtly e Convention when the preſent Conſtituti- our ſtate was framed and adopted.—Thus red with your fulleſt confidence, I had op- nities of hearing the opinions of your beſt & patriots on the nature of government which d me to form my own concluſions, on the ncy and expediency of public meaſures a- l and purſued by our government, without recourſe to ignorant and deſigning dema- s, who inſtead of informing, only attempt to d the honeſt and uninformed part of the ts—Thus have I been firm and uniform in political opinions, and in the purſuit of ſuch es, which in conſcience I believed would romote and ſecure the peace, liberty and in- dence of that country in whoſe cauſe I had

is line of conduct, when the ſpirit of revo- , as well in religion as in government, be- pervade various parts of the earth, ſoon me the object of hatred to thoſe who were to the peace and proſperity of their coun- nd the government of their own choice. It wn to you that of late a great part of the of- nters who courted your favours and popula- directed moſt of their darts of venom and e againſt my character and reputation, with tention of making me appear odious to you. us ſituated previous to the laſt election, the nt governor and Mr. James Roſs were put in nation for the high and important office of Magiſtrate of the Commonwealth with both om I had acquired a perſonal acquaintance, ne public bodies to which you had elected and learn to know their reſpective worth & es—Under theſe circumſtances I did not to exerciſe that freedom of choice which ever to be dear to a freeman, who loves pports liberty, and delared myſelf to be in r of the election of Mr. Roſs, as the moſt y candidate of the two.—In this opinion for of better information a large majority of differed from me and preferred the other as moſt worthy, who eventually was ſucceſsful election. As ſoon as this event was known, ious of having done no wrong in exerciſing own opinion, I cheerfully ſubmitted to the e of the majority—and underſtanding that fices were in jeopardy, I thought proper to on the governor elect to learn my fate, and a continuance of my appointments. When to the city, to avoid abruptneſs, I requeſt- ed a worthy and reſpectable friend to accompany me to Mr. M'Kean's houſe, to ſtep in firſt, to announce my being in waiting, and requeſt permiſſion to ſee him. My friend cheerfully complied with the requeſt; but imagine how I was amazed with the treatment of the man who was held up to you as the Palladium of Liberty, the Patron of Equality, the PLAIN REPUBLICAN, eaſy of acceſs, when he behaved like a man void of feeling, or common civility, by denying me admiſſion to his preſence. From that time I conſidered myſelf to be marked out as a victim of his power and party vengeance, and confidently aſſert for no other reaſon, than that of not voting for his honour. If any other reaſon exiſts I challenge not only his excellency the governor, but the worſt of my foes to the proof of it.

Now my fellow citizens, make a contraſt between the conduct of our late governor Mifflin, and that of your late choice.—Was there not alſo an oppoſition to the election of the former? Do you remember an inſtance of his official vengeance againſt his opponents? No! he indulged no ſuch paltry paſſions, he acted like a kind father to all, and not like the enraged leader of a party.

Now look to the conduct of Mr. M'Kean.—His firſt publication that we have heard was his anſwer to an addreſs preſented to him on his election. Therein among many ungenerous, falſe and unmanly epithets, he calls his opponents—"Traitors, Tories, Refugees, &c. &c." If he knew of any that were really ſuch, was it not his ſworn duty as chief juſtice to bring them to trial and puniſhment? No, he reſerves his vengeance againſt them for the Governor, from whom there is no appeal, and to this vindictive, malicious ſpirit I have had the honour of being marked out as one of the firſt victims, for whom there was no ſalvation in my paſt ſervices, in my official integrity, in my age or numerous family.

Thus we ſee a ſyſtem introduced, which in my humble opinion gives a mortal wound to that liberty which is ſo dear to us all, I mean the freedom of Election. For if the Governor is right, all minorities however reſpectable for numbers or character, muſt be wrong and puniſhable.—Will any of you dare to oppoſe his will and pleaſure at any election during his adminiſtration?—If you do, remember my fate, which let me repeat, neither old wounds, ſervices, age, nor a large family, could avert. Nothing would do—I had committed an unpardonable crime, becauſe as a freeman I had given my vote to him whom I believed moſt worthy. O Liberty! what a phantom thou art in the hands of ſuch men.

To bring the matter nearer home: Suppoſe two or more candidates for the office of ſheriff amongſt us, who ſtand nearly equal in public eſteem, the ſucceſs of either may appear dubious before the election, what would you think of him who gets the office, if he would, like our Republican Governor, call the minority "Traitors, Refugees, Tories, French Ariſtocrats, Britiſh Agents, or Apoſtate Whigs," and exert all his official authority for their deſtruction? What would you think of ſuch a caſe? Would you not think him a moſt cruel tyrant, and form the moſt ſolemn reſolution, never to vote for him again?

An inevitable conſequence follows this ſyſtem of extermination; every man holding an office in the State, dependent on the will of the executive, (of whom there are a great many, and who generally are, or ought to be, men of good information and character) is at once cut off, not only from diſperſing his influence and diffuſing his information, for the benefit and light of his fellow citizens, but even from his own vote. The event of an election is always uncertain, and he will hazard his bread by any interference. Thus to hold a commiſſion in Pennſylvania, ſo far from being a mark of honour and confidence, is a badge of the moſt baſe and ſervile ſlavery, depriving the poſſeſſor of his moſt invaluable rights, and ſinking him to an humble vaſſal, afraid to act, afraid to ſpeak, afraid to think, leſt ſome watchful enemy catch his words or his thoughts, and ſend them to the ſucceſsful governor in the forms of affidavits and certificates. That your preſent governor has been fond of information in this way, and on the authority of ſuch intereſted and partial teſtimony, has been taken and given away your office, of truſt, is known to all of you.

Now my friends, fellow-citizens and countrymen, I bid you an official and affectionate adieu. If during any part of my official conduct I unknowingly and unintentionally given any of you juſt cauſe of offence, I then aſk your pardon. If any man entertains a ſuſpicion that I have extorted any lawful fees from him, I pray him to call on me and convince me of the fact, and I will do him juſtice. Ye widows and orphans for whom I have done official buſineſs, do me the kindneſs to remember, that I never turned any of you off for want of money, gave leſs attention to your buſineſs, or leſs ſatisfaction to your enquiries. Remember that poverty received the ſame attention from me as opulence. Your ſatisfaction always appeared a moſt valuable compenſation to me. Such ſervices I cannot for the future render you. It is moſt probable I leave public life forever, but let me earneſtly beg that regard from you all, as a private citizen, which I am proud to ſay, I always enjoyed as a public officer.

My German Brethren,

Let me particularly addreſs myſelf to you on on this occaſion, a ſerious and diſtreſſing one to me. United to you by the ties of our common anceſtors,—by the remembrance of their common country—by the force of common language, I fondly look for a peculiar ſympathy from you in my ſufferings. I have not deprived myſelf, I have never wiſhed to deprive myſelf of affectionate prejudices for my German Brethren; I look for the ſame regard from them, and I truſt they never intended or wiſhed that the man who obtained ſo many ſuffrages from them, ſhould make a victim of your old friend, and always diligent ſervant.

JOHN ARNDT, late Regiſter,
Recorder and Clerk of the Orphan's
Court for Northampton county,

Eaſton, February 6, 1800.

Tranſylvania Univerſity.

THE Truſtees of the Tranſylvania Univerſity, anxious to diffuſe the benefits of the inſtitution as extenſively as poſſible, have reſolved to inform the inhabitants of Kentucky, and the weſtern country in general, of the arrangements which they have recently made for the promotion of academical and profeſſional ſtudies. It has long been a ſubject of ſincere regret to the enlightened part of the community, that there was no college weſt of the Appalachian mountains, ſufficiently organized to preclude the neceſſity of our youth reſorting to the Atlantic ſtates, in order to complete their education, and qualify themſelves for profeſſional employments. The Truſtees flatter themſelves, that this cauſe of complaint will no longer exiſt. The auſpicious union of Kentucky Academy, with the Tranſylvania Seminary, as it has concentrated the objects, ſo it has combined the powers and efforts of the two inſtitutions, and affords a pleaſing preſage of harmony and public utility.

The limits of this publication will not allow the truſtees to ſtate in a particular manner the advantages which they anticipate from the regulations lately adopted: they muſt therefore wait until experience ſhall unfold them: at preſent they can only obſerve in general that no meaſures which in their opinion, could tend to preſerve the morals, enlarge the underſtandings, or poliſh the manners of the youth committed to their charge, have been diſregarded. To effectuate theſe ſalutary purpoſes, the moſt approved code of academical laws has been prepared for the Univerſity, and will be enforced with vigilance and impartiality by the different officers, who are themſelves to be accountable to the truſtees for the faithful performance of the duties of their ſtations. Whilſt the truſtees announce to the public the ſolicitude with which they are determined to watch over the morals of the youth, they pledge themſelves in the moſt unequivocal manner, that no influence ſhall be uſed to inculcate thoſe principles of religion, which are characteriſtic of the different ſects. It is their unalterable determination that the ſtudents ſhall be left at perfect liberty in the formation of their religious creeds

As the truſtees in common with thoſe of every other inſtitution of the kind in Europe and America, conſider claſſical learning as forming an eſſential part of a liberal courſe, they have made ample proviſion for it, by the appointment of the Rev. JAMES WELSH profeſſor of the learned languages, for which ſtation his experience in teaching, his induſtry and attention, they have no doubt ſufficiently qualify him. The Rev. JAMES BLYTHE, whoſe diſintereſted and perſevering exertions for the promotion of literature in the weſtern country, cannot have eſcaped the public notice, is appointed profeſſor of Mathematics, Geography, Natural Philoſophy, and Aſtronomy Belles Lettres, Logic, Metaphyſics, and Moral Philoſophy, are committed to the Rev. JAMES MOORE, principal of the Univerſity. The aid which he will derive from his colleagues will enable him to devote his attention to thoſe which are the laſt and moſt important in the courſe of academical erudition.

In order to complete the plan contemplated by the founders of the Univerſity, the truſtees have alſo made proviſion for the ſtudy of all the learned profeſſions. Either or all of the above named gentlemen, will feel it a duty, until a profeſſor be appointed, to ſuperintend the ſtudies of ſuch youth as may devote themſelves to divinity.

As it was obvious to the truſtees, that our ſtate juriſprudence could not be ſtudied with equal advantage in any of the Atlantic ſtates, becauſe many of our civil inſtitutions are in a great meaſure peculiar to ourſelves, they tho't it their duty to connect with the Univerſity, a ſchool at law: and accordingly have appointed JAMES BROWN, Eſq. profeſſor of that branch.—His liberal education, and long reſidence at the Univerſity of William and Mary, together with twelve years extenſive practice in the ſuperior courts of this country, determined the truſtees to make this choice; and the number of law ſtudents, who already croud this claſs, give the moſt decided proof of the propriety of the appointment.

The reaſons for introducing the ſtudy of Medicine and Surgery, was not leſs cogent. Doctor FREDERICK RIDGELY, a phyſician of long experience and unqueſtionable reputation, has been appointed profeſſor of Materia Medica, Midwifry, and the practice of phyſic. This gentleman is ſo well known in the weſtern country, that any recommendation of him by the truſtees would be ſuperfluous.

The important ſtudies of Chymiſtry, Anatomy, and Surgery, are confided to Doctor SAMUEL BROWN. His great application and uncommon opportunities of acquiring an accurate and comprehenſive knowledge of thoſe ſubjects; his eaſy and perſpicuous mode of conveying information have already gained him a conſiderable claſs, and from his perſeverance and attention, the Truſtees expect the happieſt effects.

The library of the Univerſity conſiſts of more than *one thouſand volumes* of the beſt ancient and modern authors; in addition to which the Truſtees have procured a valuable law library, for the ſtudents of that profeſſion, and have appropriated Five Hundred Dollars for the purchaſe of medical book, which will ſoon be brought forward.

Law and Medical Societies meet every week in Town, in which the fundamental principles of thoſe profeſſions are diſcuſſed with a freedom which cannot fail to afford every ſtudent the moſt permanent advantages. At theſe ſocieties the profeſſors attend, and placing themſelves on a level with the ſtudents encourage them to that free exerciſe of reaſon, which is ſo well calculated to elicit the dormant powers of the human mind.

The Univerſity is now in poſſeſſion of a conſiderable philoſophical and chemical apparatus, and Five Hundred Dollars are appropriated for the purchaſe of ſuch additions to it as are immediately neceſſary, which ſum will be increaſed from time to time as the funds may permit.

Boarding can be had from Mr. W[illegible], at the Univerſity for the moderate ſum of £15 per annum, paid half yearly in advance—the ſtudents furniſhing their own bedding, waſhing, wood & candles. The ſituation is elevated and healthful, and the public may be well aſſured, that every exertion will be made to render the accommodations of the ſtudents as agreeable as poſſible.

Wm. MORTON, Chairman
of the Standing Committee.

Lexington, *Kentucky*,
December 24, 1799.

‡++‡ *Printers in the United States friendly to Literature, particularly thoſe on the weſtern waters, are earneſtly requeſted to give the above a place in their reſpective papers.*

A TAYLOR's WILL!!

WHEREAS, I, JOSEPH HAIGH, of Pittſburgh, born, and brought up a *Taylor*, and (notwithſtanding the fluctuations of human life) am a *Taylor* ſtill, having preſented my bill of work to ——— amounting to ——— and whereas he has refuſed to pay ſaid bill; of conſequence I ſent him a TICKLER from my friend 'Squire Tannehill. Now as my brethern of the Needle, have either *ignorantly or with a view to injure*, deemed me to receive NINETEEN SHILLINGS and TEN PENCE HALFPENNY, in lieu of FIFTY SEVEN SHILLINGS & SEVEN PENCE HALF PENNY, which ſum I had *juſtly* earned. This is therefore to certify, that I GIVE and BEQUEATH unto *Dennis Loughlin*, the Blind Poet of Pittſburgh, the aforeſaid ſum of *Nineteen Shillings and Ten Pence half penny*, as a trifling compenſation for his trouble in compoſing the lamentation on the death of General George Waſhington, and I appoint *George Hogſty & James Induſtry* my executors. Given under my hand and ſeal on my ſhop-board, this twenty-ſecond day of F bruary—1800

JOSEPH HAIGH, (L. S.)

While a Man LIVES he may alter his WILL.

Witneſs.
Napper Tandy,
William BuſyBody.

3 w.

One Hundred Acres of Land,
To be Sold.

SITUATE *on the Franklin Road, 55 miles from Pittſburgh, and 13 from Franklin. The road from the Alleghany to Meadville croſſes at this place. The ſituation is well calculated for public buſineſs, particularly a Tavern. The Land is good, and the Houſes are good for that part of the country, and 12 acres of clear land thereon.—An indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to*

JAMES M'CLARAN, jun'r.

Jan. 9—1800. ———t.f. *On the premiſes*

Public Caution.

Whereas I purchaſed 200 acres of Land, near Wolf creek, from Thomas Harriſon, which he is bound by article to ſecure to me free from all diſpute—and whereas there is three notes yet in his poſſeſſion for 26 dollars each, and as well as I can recollect the firſt is payable the 14th May 1801, the ſecond the 14th May 1802, the third the 14th May 1803, and as the ſaid Harriſon has not aſcertained the lines, and others are claiming ſaid land, I thus publicly caution all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them until he fulfils his contract.

ALEXANDER WHITE.

Verſailles Township, Allegheny
County, February 13, 1800.

Donation Lands

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennſylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the ſaid State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of ſaid State until the 1ſt of September next, inclusive, and that the ſubſcribers authorized by law, will ſit as a Board at ſaid Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unſatisfied claims already filed, as well as thoſe which may be filed on or before the ſaid firſt day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller
SAMUEL BRYAN, Regiſter.
PETER BAYNTON, Treaſurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennſylvania, May 15, 1799. tf.

New Tavern at Chilicothe.
Thomas Gregg,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his Friends and Travellers, that he has opened a Tavern in Chilicothe, at the ſign of the* Green Tree, *near the centre of ſaid Town, where Travellers and others may be ſupplied with every thing neceſſary for their accommodation, and ſupplies for their journey thro the wilderneſs.*

Chilicothe, October 5, 1799. 6m.

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS VARIETY,

Executed

With NEATNESS & DISPATCH,

at this Printing Office.